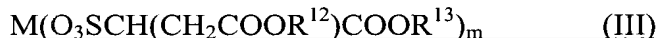


IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): A conductive polyaniline composition comprising:

(a) a ~~protonated~~ substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline complex pronated by a sulfosuccinate represented by the following formula (III),



wherein M is a hydrogen atom, or an organic or inorganic free radical;

R¹² and R¹³ are independently a hydrocarbon group or -(R¹⁴O)_r-R¹⁵, wherein R¹⁴ is a hydrocarbon group or silylene group, R¹⁵ is a hydrogen atom, hydrocarbon group, or R¹⁶₃Si-, wherein R¹⁶ is a hydrocarbon group and each occurrence may be the same or different, and r is an integer of 1 or more; and

m is a valence of M, and

(b) a compound having a phenolic hydroxyl group,

wherein (a) and (b) are dissolved in an organic solvent substantially immiscible with water.

Claim 2 (Currently Amended): The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 1, wherein the substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline ~~is a high-molecular-weight component having~~ has a weight average molecular weight of 100,000 g/mol or more.

Claim 3 (Original): The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 1, wherein the molar concentration of the compound (b) having a phenolic hydroxyl group in the total solution of the composition is 0.01 mol/l to 5 mol/l.

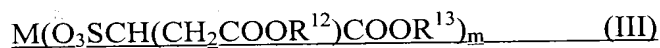
Claim 4 (Original): The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 1, wherein the concentration of the protonated substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline complex (a) relative to the organic solvent is 0.01 to 300 g/l.

Claim 5 (Original): The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 1, wherein the content of a substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline relative to the protonated substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline complex (a) is 20 wt% to 70 wt%.

Claims 6-8 (Cancelled).

Claim 9 (Currently Amended): The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 1, wherein the protonated substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline complex (a) is obtained by chemical-oxidation polymerizing a substituted or unsubstituted aniline which contains the protonic acid or salt thereof represented by the formula (III) (†).

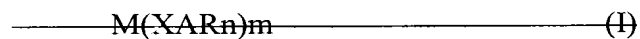
Claim 10 (Currently Amended): A method for producing a protonated substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline, comprising chemical-oxidation polymerizing a substituted or unsubstituted aniline in a two-phase system of an aqueous solution and an organic solvent substantially immiscible with water to produce a protonated substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline complex soluble in the organic solvent substantially immiscible with water, the system comprising a sulfosuccinate represented by the following formula (III).



wherein M is a hydrogen atom, or an organic or inorganic free radical;

R¹² and R¹³ are independently a hydrocarbon group or -(R¹⁴O)_r-R¹⁵, wherein R¹⁴ is a hydrocarbon group or silylene group, R¹⁵ is a hydrogen atom, hydrocarbon group, or R¹⁶₃Si-, wherein R¹⁶ is a hydrocarbon group and each occurrence may be the same or different, and r is an integer of 1 or more; and

m is a valence of M-containing an organic protonic acid or a salt thereof represented by the following formula (I),



wherein M is a hydrogen atom, or an organic or inorganic free radical;

X is an acidic group;

A is a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent;

R is independently R⁺, OR⁺, COR⁺, COOR⁺, CO(COR⁺), or CO(COOR⁺),

wherein R⁺ is a hydrocarbon group with 4 or more carbon atoms which may have a substituent, silyl group, alkylsilyl group, (R²O)_x-R³, or (OSiR³₂)_x-OR³, wherein R² is an alkylene group, R³ is a hydrocarbon group and each occurrence may be the same or different, and x is an integer of 1 or more;

n is an integer of 2 or more; and

m is a valence of M.

Claims 11-12 (Cancelled)

Claim 13 (Original): The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 1, wherein the protonated substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline complex (a) is obtained by chemical-oxidation polymerizing a substituted or unsubstituted aniline in a two-phase system of an aqueous solution and an organic solvent substantially immiscible with water to produce a protonated substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline complex

soluble in the organic solvent substantially immiscible with water, the system comprising the sulfosuccinate represented by formula (III)~~the method of claim 10.~~

Claim 14 (Original): The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 1, wherein the compound (b) having a phenolic hydroxyl group is selected from the group consisting of phenol, o-cresol, m-cresol, ~~[[or]]~~ p-cresol, catechol, resorcinol, chlorophenol, salicylic acid, hydroxybenzoic acid, hydroxynaphthalene, a phenol resin resins, polyphenol, and poly(hydroxystyrene).

Claim 15 (Currently Amended): The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 1, wherein the organic solvent substantially immiscible with water is selected from the group consisting of a hydrocarbon solvent ~~solvents such as benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, and tetralin; a halogen-containing solvent~~ ~~solvents such as methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, dichloroethane, trichloroethane, and tetrachloroethane; and an ester solvent~~ ~~solvents such as ethyl acetate.~~

Claim 16 (Currently Amended): A method for producing a conductive polyaniline composition comprising ~~the steps of:~~

(i) chemical-oxidation polymerizing a substituted or unsubstituted aniline in an organic solvent substantially immiscible with water in the presence of an organic protonic acid or a salt thereof represented by the following formula (III) ~~[[I]]~~ to produce a protonated substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline complex (a) soluble in the organic solvent,



~~wherein M is a hydrogen atom, or an organic or inorganic free radical;~~

~~X is an acidic group;~~

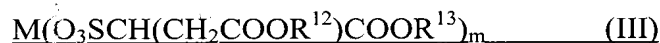
~~A is a hydrocarbon group which may have a substituent;~~

~~R is independently R^1 , OR^1 , COR^1 , $COOR^1$, $CO(COR^1)$, or $CO(COOR^1)$,~~

~~wherein R^1 is a hydrocarbon group with 4 or more carbon atoms which may have a substituent, silyl group, alkylsilyl group, $(R^2O)_xR^3$, or $(OSiR^3)_xOR^3$, wherein R^2 is an alkylene group, R^3 is a hydrocarbon group and each occurrence may be the same or different), and x is an integer of 1 or more;~~

~~n is an integer of 2 or more; and~~

~~m is a valence of M:~~



~~wherein M is a hydrogen atom, or an organic or inorganic free radical;~~

~~R^{12} and R^{13} are independently a hydrocarbon group or $-(R^{14}O)_rR^{15}$, wherein R^{14} is a hydrocarbon group or silylene group, R^{15} is a hydrogen atom, hydrocarbon group, or R^{16}_3Si- , wherein R^{16} is a hydrocarbon group and each occurrence may be the same or different, and r is an integer of 1 or more; and~~

~~m is a valence of M; and~~

~~(ii) adding a compound (b) having a phenolic hydroxyl group into the protonated substituted or unsubstituted polyaniline complex (a) dissolved in the organic solvent substantially immiscible with water.~~

Claim 17 (Cancelled).

Claim 18 (Currently Amended): A conductive molded article obtainable by forming comprising the conductive polyaniline composition according to Claim 1.

Claim 19 (Original): The conductive molded article according to claim 18
whose inherent conductivity is at least 50 S/cm.

Claim 20 (Currently Amended): A surface-electric-conductive product
~~obtainable~~ obtained by applying to a substrate the conductive polyaniline composition
according to Claim 1.

Claim 21 (Original): The surface-electric-conductive product according to claim
20 whose specific surface resistance is at most $10^5 \Omega$.

Claim 22 (Currently Amended): The ~~transparent~~ surface-electric-conductive
product according to claim 21 whose light transmission is 70% or more at 450 nm.

Claim 23 (Previously Presented): A method for producing a surface-electric-
conductive product comprising:

applying to a substrate the conductive polyaniline composition according to
claim 1, and
forming the applied substrate.

Claim 24 (New) The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 15,
wherein the organic solvent substantially immiscible with water is a hydrocarbon solvent
selected from the group consisting of benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, and
tetralin.

Claim 25 (New) The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 15,
wherein the organic solvent substantially immiscible with water is a halogen-containing

solvent selected from the group consisting of methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, dichloroethane, trichloroethane, and tetrachloroethane.

Claim 26 (New) The conductive polyaniline composition according to claim 15, wherein the organic solvent substantially immiscible with water is an ester solvent which is ethyl acetate.